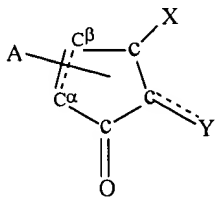
24. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said PPAR-γ-selective modulator is a prostaglandin-J_2, a prostaglandin-D_2, a precursor of prostaglandin-J_2 or prostaglandin-D_2, or structure **I** , wherein structure **I** is defined as follows:



(I)

wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α- or β- position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C^{α} and C^{β} of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms;

provided , however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: $-(CH_2)_6 - COOH$, and

Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-(CH_2)_2 - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$;

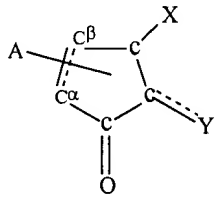
or

X is: $-CH_2 - CH = CH - (CH_2)_3 - COOH$, and

Y: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-CH = CH - CH(OH) - CH_2 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$.

25. (New) A method according claim 22, wherein said PPAR-γ antagonist is a prostaglandin-J_2, a prostaglandin-D_2, a precursor of prostaglandin-J_2 or prostaglandin-D_2, or structure **I** , wherein structure **I** is defined as follows:



(I)

wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α- or β- position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C^{α} and C^{β} of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms;

provided , however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: $-(CH_2)_6 - COOH$, and

Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-(CH_2)_2 - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$;

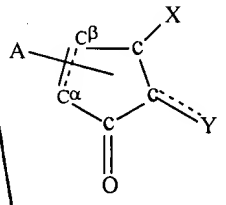
or

X is: $-CH_2 - CH = CH - (CH_2)_3 - COOH$, and

Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-CH = CH - CH(OH) - CH_2 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$.

26. (New) A method according to claim 23, wherein said PPAR-γ agonist is a prostaglandin-J_2, a prostaglandin-D_2, a precursor of prostaglandin-J_2 or prostaglandin-D_2, or structure **I** , wherein structure **I** is defined as follows:



(I)

wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α- or β- position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C^{α} and C^{β} of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms;

provided , however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: $-(CH_2)_6$ - COOH, and

Y is $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-(CH_2)_2 - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$;

or

X is: $-CH_2 - CH = CH - (CH_2)_3 - COOH$, and

Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or

$-CH = CH - CH(OH) - CH_2 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$.